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DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL PAstry COOKING EXTRACTS AND YEAST.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor cakes, cream, pastries, etc., and are used in the most delicate and useful manner.

Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill. SINGERS OF St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Dr. Price's Lullaby Yeast Gums, Best Dry Hop Yeast, FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

BROWN'S BITTERS

This medicine, combining from pure vegetable roots, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Neuralgia, etc.

A. D. MITCHELL, Manufacturer of—

PURE HOME-MADE CONFECTIONERY.

Fresh every day. All kinds of Cream Cakes made to order and sent in one and two pound boxes. Fruits of all kinds.

MRS. J. B. PADDOCK, Fashionable Dress Maker!

Dresses cut and made in the latest styles at reasonable prices. Second street, next door to Bank of Mayville.

JACOB LIND, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

ICE CREAM a specialty. Fresh bread and cakes. Parties and weddings furnished on short notice.

Second st., mayville MAYSVILLE, KY.

FRANK R. HAUCKE, House, Sign and ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

Shop a few doors above Yancy & Alexander's lively stable, second street.

JANE & VORRICK, Contractors, ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.

Plans and specifications furnished on reasonable terms and all work satisfactorily and promptly done. Office on Third street, between Wall and Main streets, Mayville.

BROOKER & CO., Manufacturers of and Dealers in—

Stoves, Mantels, Grates

Tinware, Stoneware, Woodware, etc. Tin Roofing, Gutters, Spouting, and Stone Repairs a specialty. No. 30, Wall Street, Turner's old stand, Mayville, Ky.

SIMMONS Medicated Well-Water.

A Specific for DYSERYIA and DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

HAS been used with most gratifying success in many obstinate cases. Prof. F. W. Carr, professor of Chemistry at the University of Cincinnati says this water "belongs to the same class as the water of the Springs of Virginia." The medicinal virtues of which are well known to all who have used it. Those who desire to try this famous water are referred to CHAS. J. W. BOND, LEVANS, Ohio; Captain C. M. HENRY, Cincinnati; Ohio; J. J. BELL, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in Mayville by

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC—TRY IT.

GORDON'S SAD FATE.

STABBED IN THE BACK WHILE RALLYING HIS FOLLOWERS

Khartoum, the scene of a Frightful Massacre—Merciless slaughter of Men and Women—Diagram and Sketch of the Fallen City.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to Reuters' telegraph company from Khartoum says: Col. Gordon and Wauchope, who were the expedition to Khartoum, have arrived here. They made the journey from Gubat in four days. They brought the news of Gen. Gordon's death. It was learned that one of the treacherous pashas among Gen. Gordon's forces marched the garrison to the side of the town near Omdurman, saying that the rebel attack was expected at that point. In the meantime another traitorous pasha opened the gates at the other end and allowed the Mahdists to enter, and they easily captured the town. Gen. Gordon was stabbed just as he was leaving the government house.

Another dispatch from Khartoum says: The Mahdists caused the massacre of all of Gordon's men, together with their wives and children. The garrison at Gubat is exterminated over the bones of the slain. The Daily News publishes the following from Gubat: The natives who escaped from Khartoum says Gen. Gordon was killed in the act of leaving the town to rally his faithful troops. The latter were cut down to a man, and for hours the best part of the town was the scene of merciless slaughter. Not even women and children being spared. All the notables were killed except the treacherous pashas and their followers. The latter were sent to the British ships. The British officers on Col. Wilson's steamer, contained a postscript saying that it was the Mahdists' desire to kill the British officers and that they intended to kill the British officers on Col. Wilson's steamer, contained a postscript saying that it was the Mahdists' desire to kill the British officers and that they intended to kill the British officers on Col. Wilson's steamer.

The terms of the letter, who was a Jew, urged the Egyptians to join the Mahdists, saying that God had sent the Mahdists to convert the world, and the Jew had intended to march straight to Soudan.

On the day after the steamer straggled, which was on Sunday, the Mahdists' aim had been to march straight to Soudan.

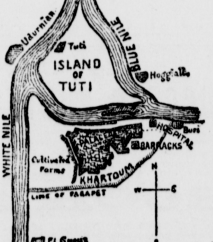
On Sunday evening Hammed Bey, two Egyptian and seventeen natives deserted the steamer.

Gen. Wauchope says that the advance from Soudan he made within a month. He sees no necessity for further supplies and the construction of a railway across the desert.

The scenes of the slaughter are described as appalling. The worst horrors of the Sepoy mutiny. Most of the victims were mutilated in a most horrible manner. Eyes were gouged out, noses were slit and tongues were torn out by the roots. In many cases the mutilated parts of the victim's body were thrust into his mouth while he was still living. The women were subjected to abominable indignities. More than a hundred women and young girls were given over to the Mahdists' followers. The Mahdists' women were seen running about with the heads of Egyptians impaled upon their spears. The night was spent in a saturnalia of blood and delinquency.

A SKETCH OF KHARTOUM.

The Cage in Which Gordon was Cooped by El Mahdi.



THE FALLEN CITY.

Cairo, Feb. 12.—Khartoum may be called the gate of Central Africa. European civilization enters at one side of the city and African barbarism comes in at the other. Beyond Khartoum from the north four caravans have ever made their way, and beyond Khartoum from the south few savages have ever ventured. From the south the Nubians bring their slaves and their ivory, their skins of animals and other products of the equatorial lake district, while from the north the Arabs carry grain, cotton, gum, Brumaghtin knick-knacks and beads to feed and clothe the 'Savage' people of the Nile.

As the outposts of the products of Central Africa Khartoum is a place of some commercial importance. Among the 35,000 people who make up its population there are many Arabs and Italians, while two or three Americans here find profitable investments in furnishing beads and other trinkets to the savages from Khartoum, El Omdur and Faidur.

The traders sell camels, mules and oxen, and make the Dongolowah howl through the streets after taking some of their fat to the refresher. Arab, in their bare sandals, Turks with the traditional fez, Copts with their basins, and European Arabs with their bearded and combined heads of hair, and the quills of the peregrine, wander through its irregular, narrow and badly drained streets. It is no wonder that Khartoum is unhealthy. When the rains, great pools of stagnant water are formed, and from these fevers are generated and the deadly malarial does its work among the

The streets that border the river side look down upon the water from an elevation along which safety lanes, gardens and lawns, citron and orange trees stand. Many nearly

whitewashed buildings stand along the river bank, and these are relieved by the minarets and mosques which give the place the air of a city in Upper Egypt, like Beni-Suef or Roda in a large way. The houses are of the characteristic mud houses, the tropical foliage, the broad palms, and the weeping date, the date-palms laden with fruit for repairs, the tales of cotton barked on the shore, the stacks of gum, the tusks of ivory and the sleek population who brave crocodiles for their plover paws.

The police of the governor is an ugly looking building facing the river, and the belated and ineffectual men who form the guard of honor are dressed in white uniforms. There is a good deal of complex swampland in the city. It is the result of fifty years of the slave trade. This has attracted the worst class of the negro who live on the Levant. An army of men as large as the army of the United States is engaged in capturing the negroes of the upper Nile, and it is said that 150,000 slaves, worth about \$60 a head, yearly pass through the German slave-trade from Khartoum. The city, with its Moslem religion, sees no great harm in the trade, for it is taught polygamy and the sacredness of the slave to another. At Khartoum the haven is regarded as a sacred institution, as the Koran is the sacred law of the country. Even if the monarchs of the world were sealed up, the supporters of the Cause of Good Hope blockaded and all the outside of the Central Africa blocked, yet it is believed that the slave trade caravan will be found starting over the deserts, and the same slave-traders will be found starting from Khartoum across the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf. For 400 miles south of Khartoum the Nile is covered with rich cotton fields, which are the source of the wealth of the city. Five to fifty miles into the interior. The resources of the country are immense, and Khartoum is destined to play an important part in the development of the resources of Central Africa.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS Express Their Opinions of What Our Government should Be.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Ex-Governor Cleveland, in declining to attend a banquet given by Cleveland and Hendricks club in Erie county, declares:

"I really beg to say that official duties will prevent my attendance, and in addition to what is said a month or two ago, I wish to say: The preservation of personal liberty, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the states and the supremacy of the federal government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties and never be surrendered without destroying the balance of rights and powers which enables a country to be developed in peace, and social order to be maintained by means of local self government."

"It is indispensable for the practical operation and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not be controlled by one political power. Frequent changes of administration is as necessary as constant recurrence to the popular will, and the government should be carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burden on the many who are governed for the sake of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers."

Mr. Hendricks wrote to the same club: "I will say that the motto at the head of your card meets my entire approbation. 'A public office is a public trust, and we add now that the election is over, and we add now that heaven have blown away the smoke of the battle: We are one people; one flag floats over all one constitution; one frame-work of government for all. Let us, in heart and in hand, in sentiment, in affection and fraternity be one people.'"

THE CONSENSER.

Fresh, Plushy News Items Rolled Down for the Harried Reader.

Speaker Carlisle is ill.

Central Pacific net earnings for 1884, \$5,470,110.

Rev. R. Henry Newton has been admonished by Bishop Potter.

Dr. William Waring, prominent citizen of Richmond, Ill., is dead.

Receipts of coal in Cincinnati for the year past were 55,412,000 bushels.

Burglars robbed a Catholic church in Chicago of silver vessels, vestments, etc.

No trains to Cincinnati for Chicago Tuesday, owing to the blizzard blockade.

The Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company now employs fifty per cent of January salaries.

Joseph Mackin and others, charged with the Eighteenth ward election frauds in Chicago, are on trial.

Ferry, Davis & Co., cotton factors of Cincinnati, assigned. Assets and liabilities each estimated at \$30,000.

The matter of admitting colored men to the practice of law is being most carefully considered in Baltimore.

The New York clearing house has accepted former certificates in settlement of balances from the New York credit treasury.

The secretary of the treasury has transmitted to the house a report on the silver question, in response to a resolution.

Porter, Judge J. J. Karon was wrecked on the rocks near Gloucester mouth. All on board rescued by the life saving crew.

Home committees on pensions, etc., are investigating the participation by pension bureau employees in the Ohio October election.

John Mulligan was drunk at Columbus, R. I., threw a chair at his wife who died, his little daughter, sobbed by remorse, he cut his throat.

The prosecution of Chinmatt adopted a representation of the judge of the court for their findings in the Campbell district court.

The president of the Ohio college controlled by the synodists in West Pennsylvania is to start up next. Two thousand of the synodists' ten thousand are now in blast.

Harold W. C. Jones, who was arrested in the October election in Cincinnati, has been indicted, and all the names were allowed except pay for non-resident deputy marshals.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

BAYARD TENDERED THE PORTFOLIO OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Senator Lamar in Great Demand—He Says He's Not Going In—The Claims of West Virginia, Kentucky and Texas—Garland For Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Of all the recent visitors to Mr. Cleveland who have returned here Senator Lamar received the most attention, being more in demand for the time being than even Senator Sherman. Mr. Lamar talked quite freely of his interview with Cleveland, though he did not enter into details. He said: "I'm not going in, I'm not going in," laughing at the time, and referring to the cabinet as a body which he had spoken to him since his return congratulated him as a prospective cabinet official. He admitted that he had a lengthy talk with Mr. Cleveland, but he said it was not specially in reference to the cabinet. He said enough to show that he was freely consulted in regard to the most important questions of the day, and that he was not offered a cabinet position. Senator Bayard, of Alabama, says he felt free to tell him to urge the appointment of Lamar and Garland to the cabinet, as the two biggest men of the south-men who would do most credit to the administration and the country. Mr. Bayard felt confident that Lamar and Garland will be invited into the cabinet, though he admits that he has no positive information beyond, he says, the accepted fact by everybody around Cleveland that Garland is to be attorney general.

It is the prevalent opinion among democratic circles that Lamar would accept a cabinet position if tendered him. Senator Bayard has been in excellent spirits, something very unusual for him at this time. It is evident that something occurred between Bayard and himself to place the senator very much. When he was asked to him that the appointment of Bayard, Garland and himself to the cabinet would take the force of the strongest and ablest democrats out of the senate, he said: "But even better men may be set in our places." Gen. Wallah, of Mississippi, is a devoted friend of Lamar, and he has been anxious for a long time to get Wallah into some prominent position in public life. The belief that Wallah would succeed him in the senate might influence Lamar to accept a cabinet position if it were tendered to him.

From all that can be ascertained, it seems quite certain that Bayard declines the state department it would be offered to Lamar, but nobody believes now that Bayard has any idea of declining. He has no confidence in the cabinet, and he is not known to be in sympathy with its intentions, but from various remarks he has made lately it is the unanimous belief of democratic senators that he intends to accept. Four years service as an adviser of the president would be here after the public charge against Bayard that he sympathized with the rebels during the war, and as an aspirant for the presidency it is natural for him to want to wipe that out. He is quite quiet about Lamar, but he has not offered a cabinet position, though there is no doubt that he was treated with great distinction by Cleveland, and that the latter is anxious to retain great value to the senator's friendship and advice, and wanted him to feel free in giving advice.

Senators Kenna and Camden say they have a very pleasant meeting with Cleveland. They informed him that West Virginia would be pleased to see ex-Senator Davis in the cabinet, but they thought that that state did not make this a condition of their support, that they would cordially sustain his administration, whether Davis was elected or not. This was due to the fact that Senator Davis, for in truth the party leaders in West Virginia do not want him in the cabinet.

Senator Wilson, of Kentucky, said he would merely to pay to Cleveland, and he told Cleveland that Kentucky had no aspirant for the cabinet. All the senators who say Cleveland expressed his confidence in him as a man of practical ability, and all of them, predict for him a successful administration.

Without a single exception they all express the opinion that Cleveland is fitted for attorney general. Most of them think Garland and Jones will be the two southern appointments.

The senators who Mr. Cleveland says he is the more perplexed about the selection of a secretary of the treasury. They do not believe that Cleveland has any idea whom he will appoint, and they think he is sorely puzzled over it.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A special to the World from Washington says: "A prominent democrat is authority for the statement that Mr. Bayard has received a communication from Mr. Cleveland tendering him the office of secretary of state. It is the absolute office that has been offered to him. The impression in Washington is that Mr. Bayard will accept."

ATLANTA, Feb. 12.—Both houses of the legislature have asked President-elect Cleveland to recognize Texas by appointing a governor, in his cabinet.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

A Joint Session of Congress to Officially Declare the Result.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Although to counting of the electoral vote did not begin until 10 o'clock, there was a crowd in the galleries and galleries of the house before 1 o'clock waiting for the doors to be opened.

Except during the famous electoral count of 1877, the count has always been a matter of clerical work, the vice president announcing the vote of each state, the teller counting the electoral votes, the proper return on a sheet prepared for the purpose, and at the close, the vice president announcing the result according to the known result rather than by the figures of the tellers.

At noon sharp business was suspended to proceed with the electoral count. The two front rows of the senate and the two rows of the house were rapidly and for a time threatened to destroy the entire factory, which was recently involved at \$400,000. Two fire engines rushed up and set the flames from Milwaukee. Before the arrival of relief, however, the local firemen had subdued the flames, the last being confined to \$20,000.

ICE HINDERS THE FIREMEN.

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 12.—An overhauled stove ignited the floor of the warehouse of John D. Smith, a large lumber dealer, and the flames spread rapidly and for a time threatened to destroy the entire factory, which was recently involved at \$400,000. Two fire engines rushed up and set the flames from Milwaukee. Before the arrival of relief, however, the local firemen had subdued the flames, the last being confined to \$20,000.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE.

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and met in joint convention to count the votes of electors for president and vice president for the term commencing March 4, 1885.

The tellers on the part of the two houses were directed to take the place of the electors.

The chair then said: "The president of the senate will open the votes of the several states in alphabetical order; he now gives the certificate of the state of Alabama, and will deliver it to the chairman of the senate tellers." Senator Hoar then read the certificate.

The count progressed quietly until the vote of New York was reached, when there was slight applause, but it was soon suppressed by the chairman of the count. "Let there be order." When Mr. Clay announced that the certificate was signed by Grover Cleveland, governor, there was another outburst.

At the conclusion of the reading, the chair directed the tellers to make their report, and Mr. Hoar announced as the result of the counting that the whole number of votes cast were 491, of which a majority was 201. There were cast for president the following: For Grover Cleveland, of New York, 219; for James B. Weaver, of Maine, 187.

For vice president the following: For Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, 219; for John A. Logan, of Illinois, 182.

The president pro tem of the senate, Mr. Edmunds, then announced the result.

There was some applause which was quickly suppressed by the chair, who then gave up the joint session terminated. There was then a fresh and prolonged outbreak of applause as the senators retired.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—On motion of Mr. Dawes, the senate passed the bill providing a permanent reservation for the Indians of the Belknap river land. An annuity of \$25,000 is appropriated to enable the Indians to give up the chase and assist them in becoming agricultural and pastoral people.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, then moved the senate consider the relief bill which had passed the house, but Mr. Harris objected.

The bill to give the title of senators to the Belknap river land in Iowa was taken up, when just before 12 o'clock the senate proceeded in a body to the house of representatives.

THE SENATE, after witnessing the counting of the electoral votes, returned in a body to the senate chamber, and the legislative proceedings of the day were resumed.

DYING AT HER WEDDING.

MINEVILLE, Pa., Feb. 12.—Tuesday evening Wm. Duffy, a merchant of this place, was married to Miss Mary McCrystal, sister of Dr. McCrystal, of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Schwartz, at the German Catholic church. After the ceremony the newly married couple were seated at a table.

The bride's friends were kept up to a late hour. Some of the guests who had arrived in their own houses were hardly asleep when they were aroused by the startling intelligence that the bride was very ill, and possibly at the point of death.

Dr. McCrystal was summoned. The physician found the bride prostrated by a severe attack of cholera, which he said was a very rare case. The bride's friends were powerless to afford her any relief. The priest attended the dying bride and administered the last rites of the church, and she died at 1 o'clock. The doctor pronounced the disease to be paralysis of the bowels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—A branch of promise case which is being tried here is causing extraordinary interest.

Mr. Sarah J. Ray, a widow of fifty-five, with grown children, and the defendant Aaron M. Hendricks, 31 years of age, were the parties in the case.

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LAR, Newport or Plush JACKET at \$50.
stock is complete in every department
prices at their bottom

